The McKean Co. Miner
H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.
PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.
Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

1 col.	13.00	15.00	17.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $1; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.
Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.
Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN CO., PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877. NO. 2.

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A gentle heart is like ripe fruit which bends so low that it is at the mercy of every one who chooses to pluck it, while the harder fruit keeps out of reach.

The grafts that circumstances make in our characters we are apt to regard as its native fruits.

The shroud is to man like the covering used by gardeners to protect their plants from sun and rain—it shuts him out from the storms of adversity and the fierce glow of passion.

Lost.

A wild rose, by the wayside hung
Dew-glittering, on the morning air
A pure, scarce conscious, perfume flung;
I looked, and found the flow'ret fair—
So fair, I sought, with sudden zest
To wear its beauty on my breast.
The trembling petals at my touch
A sweeter, subtler fragrance shed;
'Tis strange I loved that flower so much,
And—it was dead.

In that high mood when thought hath wings,
And finds alone its speech in song,
I struck an old harp's slumbering strings,
And drew an idle hand along;
Nor deemed the careless chords had caught,
The life-note that my spirit sought,
Till sudden on my startled ear
Its dream-created accents woke,
Alack! I bought the rapture dear—
The string had broke.

I heard a wild bird on the shore,
Singing a wild song to the sea;
And hold the burden that it bore,
And sweeter than all else to me—
So sweet, I caged the bird to hear
His magic minstrelsy more near.
Untamed, the captive's swelling throat
In one sad song his whole soul cast;
Too well I knew his loveliest note
Had been his last.

And yet while memory hath power
To count the hours too vainly spent,
The fragrance of that faded flower,
That harp's last dying music, blent
With the wild bird's weird death-song, will
Haunt every waking moment still,
Teaching my heart the bitter cost
Of all the eye of hope hath seen,
Of all that life hath won and lost—
That might have been.

On With The Old Love.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

Miss Jane Finch was lonely; the sensation was an odd one, and she was at a loss what to do with it. She had lived for fifteen years a solitary life, had prided herself for a decade and a half on being independent of and indifferent to the rest of the great human family, and now she grew suddenly weary of her self-imposed solitude. It might be because it was Thanksgiving week, and everybody about her was so busy and bustling and happy, or it might be from many other reasons; but whatever the cause, the fact remains that, on a certain sunny morning in November, Miss Finch awoke to the knowledge that her condition was not to be envied.

In vain she tried to argue herself back into her old self-satisfaction. It was just as true now as it was yesterday that her brother James had married Sarah Jones—a girl she thought she had good reason to hate; but, someway, there was no pleasure to be gained from comparing their poverty with her riches.

A monster turkey was just being brought into her next door neighbor's; it reminded her that the following day was Thanksgiving, and also reminded her that she had yet to provide herself with the culinary wherewithal without which no Thanksgiving dinner might be properly celebrated.

It always made Miss Finch's face burn to think of Captain Abel Jones—first cousin to her obnoxious sister-in-law. Long ago, when she was in her teens, they had been lovers, and everybody knew that, as soon as he got his ship, Abel Jones and Jenny Finch were to be man and wife; but one evening she ran over to Sarah's (they had once been bosom friends), and hearing voices in the parlor, had stopped a moment to discover who was there. In that moment she had seen Miss Sarah crying, as if her heart would break, with her head on Mr. Abel's shoulder.

Quite ignoring the fact that these two had been brought up together, and that Abel had time and again told her that Sarah was just the same to him as a dear sister, Miss Finch grew righteously indignant; yet she was just—very just, indeed! she would not judge them on their evidence, although to most any one it would have been proof enough of a very disagreeable fact; but she would wait, and see how their conversation accorded with their position. So she waited.

"Don't cry," said Mr. Abel Jones, pleadingly, "I am sure I can fix it all right. She isn't nearly so fond of me as you think; and you know, Sarah, how dear you are to her. I'll break it to her gently, and I'm sure she'll give me up of her own accord."

Now, Miss Finch hadn't a jealous nature, not at all! but the most unsuspicious idiot in the universe could not have misunderstood that speech. It was very evident he wanted to be *free* from her. So she stole gently out, without letting them know of her presence, walked home at railroad speed, and, with a very proper self-respect, immediately tied up his picture, his few presents and his fewer letters, and sent them back to him with the pretty falsehood that she found she didn't like him well enough to marry him, and should be obliged if he would release her from the engagement.

She didn't propose to be jilted by him—and she wasn't.

Then she went *off on a visit*, staid two months, and came home to find her brother engaged to her false friend, and her false lover nowhere.

In vain she endeavored to prevent this marriage. Her brother would not be convinced, without absolute proof, that Sarah Jones was not a perfect woman. She begged, pleaded and urged. But pride prevented her giving him the one fact of which she had become possessed, and so the two were married, and she took her fortune (left her by her father's only sister) and herself to another home, gradually withdrew herself more and more *from* the world, until, at twenty-six, she was a confirmed misanthrope, seeing no one.

This sort of existence she had kept up until the time our story opens.

Why Sarah Jones married James Finch, and why Abel Jones was still a bachelor sea-captain, were mysteries she did not trouble herself to explain. Sure of their treachery, what mattered it to her how they spent their lives?

To-day Miss Finch, in thinking over her past, acknowledged to herself for *for* the first time that she might have been hasty; not so far as the stalwart sailor was concerned, but about her brother.

"I don't suppose I ought to have expected him to give up his sweetheart without any reason," she thought. "I wouldn't have done it myself. I believe I'll send them a good Thanksgiving dinner. From all I can hear, they ain't able to do much in that line for themselves; and with a sudden twinge of conscience, the more acute from being unusual, Miss Finch hurried on her bonnet and shawl, and started off to market.

Oh, the marvelous purchases she made! Pumpkins, and cranberries, and turkeys, and chickens, and barrels of potatoes, onions, apples, flour and everything else in the eating line that could be desired.

"I'll give 'em a Thanksgiving that will last the winter," she said, grimly; and then, all of a sudden, she felt a great desire to partake of the good things she had generously provided.

"I've a good mind to go down and eat dinner with 'em. I don't know as I'll be welcome, but they can't do more than shut the door in my face. I believe I'll try it, any way. James and I are the only ones left, and I don't think it is right we should live any longer in this way. According to all accounts, Sarah's been a good wife to him."

And so that night Miss Finch started off for a visit to her brother's.

James Finch looked forward to Thanksgiving Day with no great pleasure.

Captain Abel Jones had just returned from a voyage to the Indies, and, as was his custom, repaired immediately to the home of his cousin Sarah, there to remain until such time as his ship should be ready to start again.

"And you hear nothing at all from Jenny?"

To him Jane *Finch*, spinster, aged forty-one, was not the grim, formidable woman she seemed to everybody else.

He had not seen her since her girlhood, and his memories of her were all of that happy time.

"No," said James Finch, sadly. "We hear of her, but nothing from her. She still lives alone, and still refuses to hold communication with any of us."

Captain Jones looked around the poorly furnished little room, and sighed.

"She has changed greatly," he said; "*if* she can enjoy her wealth, while you are struggling on in this style, I cannot understand it. But there's no use in talking it over. Years ago we decided that it was incomprehensible. Come, *to-morrow is Thanksgiving*, and we must bestir ourselves to give it a hearty reception."

The husband and wife well knew what that meant.

Captain Jones proposed to provide the Thanksgiving dinner. James Finch, with all his poverty was a proud man.

"I can't take it," said he, resolutely. "If I was in need, Jones, I'd come to you; but I can get along very well without that; and so, until I'm unable to provide myself with one, I won't have any."

What the captain would have said, must forever remain a mystery, as, just at that moment, the disputed dinner, in the shape of Miss Jane's donation, drove up to the door.

It was in vain that Mr. Finch protested that the load was not *for* him. His name and address on the card were correct, and the expressman refused to be convinced.

Then the captain was impaled as the sender; but his astonishment was so evidently genuine, that the veriest skeptic in the universe could not but have believed him innocent.

But that mystery! Mrs. Sarah was a utilitarian. She did not waste her energies in trying to imagine where the things came from—not she! She rolled up her sleeves, put on a big apron, and went to work.

Oh, the marvelous time she made that day! But, after all, it was little wonder, for she impressed everybody—from the big, good-natured captain, to little six-year-old Jimmy—into service.

Miss Jane made her appearance, bright and early, on Thanksgiving morning. Mrs. Sarah was alone in the kitchen when she entered.

"How do you do, Sarah?" said she, not very cordially, it must be confessed, for, although prepared to extend the right hand of fellowship to James and the little ones, she could not, even now, look upon her sister-in-law except as a traitor, whom she would be obliged to make the best of.

"Oh, Jane!" and Mrs. Sarah, with one rush, left her cranberries to take care of themselves, and gave her husband's sister a heartier welcome than she deserved by a good sight.

Miss Jane didn't return her kiss, but she suffered it; and though she did mutter "Judas!" under her breath, I think she was a good deal more comfortable than she would have been if her hostess had been as cold and stiff as herself.

"Draw right up to the stove, and take off your things," said the little woman, bustled about, in a whirl of delight. "Oh, won't James be glad! Dear, dear! He ought to be here this minute. And to think it's Thanksgiving Day, and we've got so much to be thankful for!" And then her thoughts went back to their unknown friend of the day before, and, like a flash the truth came to her. "Oh, Jane!" she went on, with a gasp, "I see now; it was you sent all the things. Oh, dear! how can we ever thank you?" Then she rushed back to the cranberries, which showed signs of stewing over, and, for the first time since her entrance, Miss Jane had a chance to put in a word.

She had just opened her mouth to say something in explanation of her sudden appearance, when the door opened, and in walked Captain Abel.

"Got anything for me to do, Sally?" he asked, with a laugh; and then the great-whiskered man stopped short, perceiving the stranger, who sat just in front of the fire.

Miss Jane had been a beauty in her youth, and even now was not at all ugly. Her eyes were bright, her teeth were as white as ever, and her dimples were not things of the past, by any manner of means. But for a few wrinkles, and a hard look, which was the natural result of her hard life, she would have been a very handsome woman. She had not changed so much as [illegible]; but both were recognizable, and each, after one glance, knew the other. Mrs. Sarah looked up from her cranberries eagerly.

"Oh, Abel, here's Jane—Jane Finch!"

Captain Abel came forward and extended his hand; but it was an awkward meeting. They had not seen each other since the rupture of the old engagement—over a score of years before—and both of them were uncomfortably conscious of the fact. But Captain Abel drew a chair up to the stove, and tried to talk as if he had forgotten all about it; they discussed the weather, the crops, and everything else they cared nothing about, until Mrs. Sarah, who was all in a whirl with the surprise of Miss Jane's visit, and who could not keep still—try as she would—broke into the conversation with:

"Oh, Abel, do you remember the last day we [illegible]? What a state I was in! I was engaged to Jim, and nobody knew it, and mother was bound you and I should make a match of it. I never shall forget the afternoon we decided to tell her all about it. Goodness, how I cried—on your shoulder, too, Abe—and how you tried to convince me that poor ma didn't care much about you, and had just as lieve I'd take somebody else, if you only explained it to her properly—and you were right, too!"

And the little woman, quite overcome by these reminiscences, opened the oven-door, and commenced an energetic basting of the turkey contained therein.

Poor Miss Jane was too much astonished by this revelation to be prudent.

"And wasn't you in love with Sarah?" she asked, breathlessly, of the captain.

"In love with Sarah!" he repeated. "Why, I was engaged to you."

"I know it!" she said. "But I thought you—"

"Thought what?" and the captain drew his chair eagerly toward her. "Was that the reason you acted so toward me?"

If silence gives consent, Miss Jane confessed that it was, and he went on:

"Well, now that you know it wasn't so, what are you going to do about it?" And Captain Abel hitched his chair closer still.

Miss Jane didn't pretend not to understand.

"We're too old!" she murmured.

But, a week after, she was Mrs. Abel Jones; so it is to be supposed that Captain Abel vetoed the motion.

Curious Phenomena in the Oil Regions.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore American* says that at Titusville, Pa., Senator Anderson's beautiful grounds, on the suburbs of the city, present a splendid sight every clear night during summer. The great attraction is the fact that they are brilliantly illuminated by natural gas from the Newtown well, about four miles distant. This well yields nothing but gas, and when first opened the roar of the escaping gas could be heard, *it is said*, for a distance of seven miles. The gas has since been confined so as to be conveyed in pipes to the city and is used extensively for cooking and heating purposes. In the house of Senator Anderson not a stick of wood or lump of coal is used during the year either for cooking or heating. He uses the gas in cooking stoves and in open grates in his parlors, sitting rooms, and chambers. It gives too much smoke to be used for light indoors, and simply takes the place of fuel. There are about twenty standards on the lawns and around the fountain and take in the senator's grounds, and one magnificent arch, the innumerable jets from the pipe each throwing out a flame about twelve inches long. There are about twenty standards in all, with about thirty jets, each jet throwing out a fierce flame from twelve to eighteen inches long. The portion of the grounds illuminated is to the extent of about four acres, and is as light as day in every part. The fountain is a magnificent work of art, surmounted by a nymph pouring water from an urn into a goblet, and four swans, each throwing streams into the basin below, while there is a beautiful floral display at the base of the fountain and on the ground surrounding it. The lawn is kept in splendid condition, interspersed with variegated flowers, and the effect of this brilliant illumination may be imagined amid such a scene of floral attractions. The gas is also used for heat in the conservatory, and we are informed by the gardener that the entire cost of the gas used for domestic purposes and [illegible] the grounds is but $100 per annum. The force of this gas is so great that recently, in tapping the pipe to put in a service pipe for a dwelling, the particles of iron were forced out with such velocity as to enter the flesh of the plumber's arms. The gas from the Newtown well is extensively used in Titusville in place of fuel, similar to its use in the mansion of Senator Anderson, and there is some talk of using it for the general lighting of the city.

Don't preach charity and leave somebody else to practice it.

A Brief History of Fairs.

Fairs are of very early origin. We see them in their incipient stages as far back as the time of Constantine, when we read that Hebrews, Gentiles and *Christians* assembled in great numbers to perform their several rites about a tree reported to be the oak under which Abraham received the angels. At the same time, adds Tossimus, there also came together many traders, both for the sale and purchase of wares. St. Basil, toward the close of the sixth century, complained that his church was profaned by the public fairs held at the martyr's shrine; and under the Fatimite caliphs, in the eleventh century, there was an annual fair held even on Mount Calvary.

The most ancient fair known in France appears to have been that of Troyes, in which mention is made in a letter of Sidonius Apollinarius, toward the end *of the fifth century*. More than two centuries after Dagobert I. founded the fair of St. Denis. This fair was not only the oldest, but it was one of the most celebrated fairs of France. It began on October 10 and lasted ten days. It was opened by a procession of monks from the Abbey of St. Denis, and in later times it was usual for the parliament of Paris to allow itself a holiday during the time of the fair in order that its members might attend. The great fairs of France began with the celebrated "*Foires de Champagne et de Brie*" in the twelfth century. To these fairs flocked merchants from all the provinces of France and also from foreign lands. The duration of each of these fairs was six weeks, and there were six in the course of a year, so that they occupied nine months out of twelve. The great fairs in Germany were those at Frankfort and Magdeburg. In England the great fair was that of St. Bartholomew, whose chronicles are set forth in a very interesting manner by Henry Morley. This fair lasted from 1133, when it was founded by Reyer, a prior of the abbey of St. Bartholomew and former jester of King Henry I, by a charter from the royal hand, to the year 1855, when it was proclaimed for the last time.

In old times fair-goers were a privileged class of persons and were granted certain immunities. The lords of the land through which merchants passed were obliged to requite whatever loss traders suffered by spoliation in passing through their territory. The importance of these fairs was recognized thus early in their history. They had an important effect not only upon the wealth of the country, but upon the social relations of the people, and upon the language itself.

At what time amusements were first introduced to add to the attraction of fairs is not definitely known, but it was quite early in their history. They began, probably, with miracle plays, given in connection with the religious festivals, and as the religious element faded slowly away, we may suppose that these amusements became of a grosser character, until at last they formed the principal features of the present fair.

In this country the yearly agricultural show is perhaps the nearest approach to the time-honored institution. What we commonly call a "fair" is, however, but the ghost of that old, rollicking figure of the past.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

The First Iron Sword.

There is a legend in Japan of the extremest antiquity. It is that, for a long time in the world, there was no weapon that was not made of flint or stone. At last a sword was made of iron, and it was the maiden sword of this world. It fell into the hands of a young prince. This prince, feeling the greatness of such a treasure as the first sword, went forth to see what wrong he could right, what good he could do—went forth a *sort* of primitive Quixote, but in a more serious mood. He saw a cut stick on the river, and he traveled up the river; and there he found an old man and an old woman with a beautiful maiden sitting between them, and all three were weeping. The prince asked why they wept, and they said they had eight children, and there was in the neighborhood a terrible monster with eight heads and eight tails. This monster would devastate the whole country unless every year one of their children was given him to devour. They had given seven daughters, and now they had brought the last. The monster was expected momentarily. The prince looked at his sword, but did not feel that it was equal to deal with eight heads. So he hit upon the device of preparing hogsheads of wine. He had a park with eight gates, and in each of these gates he placed a hogshead of wine, and when the monster came eight heads appeared, and eight heads went into these barrels of wine. And they sipped the wine, and deeper and deeper they went down, until the eyes were not over the barrel, and in fact they became intoxicated, the result was that where their necks met in one, and in the body, the prince cut off all the heads at one blow, and saved the young lady.

Bells.

The invention of bells is attributed to Polonius, Bishop of Nola, Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defense against thunder and lightning; they were first put up in Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, England, in 945. In the eleventh century, and later, it was the custom to baptize them in the churches before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1078. It was rung at eight in the evening, when people were obliged to put out their fires and candles. The custom was abolished in 1100. Bellmen were appointed in London, in 1556, to ring the bells at night, and cry out: "Take care of your fire and candle; be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

The Hard Fate of a Veteran.

A recent issue of the Boston *Post* contains the following: Among the persons who applied for lodgings Sunday evening at the Ninth street police station was one *Charles Williams, formerly* a lieutenant in the navy and attached to the South Atlantic squadron under the command of Admiral Dahlgren. Mr. Williams, previous to the late civil war, was in the merchant service, and for six years was the commander of the Look-out, one of the finest clipper ships which sailed out of New York harbor. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the navy as a common sailor, and was very soon after made a lieutenant. During the bombardment of Fort McAllister, while attached to the *Sonoma*, of the South Atlantic squadron, he was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon, the powder burning his face and hands in a shocking manner. From the effect of this accident he lost his eyesight, but was still retained in the service until 1865, when he was discharged. During his service as a merchantman and in the navy he had managed to save a considerable sum of money, which he proceeded to expend at some of the best eye infirmaries in the country, hoping thereby to regain his eyesight, but finally gave up in despair until 1870, when he made the acquaintance of an eminent German physician, then on a visit to New York. He succeeded in restoring the lost eyesight, although in an impaired state, and in order to strengthen the eyes inserted two minute glass plates beneath the lids, which Williams retains up to the present time. Having been unable to procure work *in his own* place (Bridgeport, Conn.), and having a wife and three children to support, Mr. Williams came to this city a few days since with what money he could raise, with the hope of procuring work at his trade, which is sail making; but being unsuccessful and having used up his last cent, he was compelled for the first time to ask lodgings at the city's expense.

A Salt Water Lesson.

I spent (says a well-known author) an evening lately with Captain Strout, of the Messenger, and among other incidents of his experience he related the following: "I once had a man," he said, "who sailed with me many voyages, and who, though a thorough seaman, and ordinarily quiet and orderly, yet gave me a great deal of trouble. In those days we used more rum than we do now, and this man often contrived to get tipsy, and when in that condition he would invariably try to drown himself. I had borne with him a long time, when as I was one day in my cabin, busy with my reckoning, I heard an unusual bustle on deck, and upon running up to learn the cause, I found that it came from this fellow's trying to jump overboard, and his shipmates trying to prevent him from doing so. The man was quite tipsy, and I thought I would not only sober him, but give him a lesson which might make an impression. Accordingly I dispatched one of the hands for a deep-sea line. This I secured firmly around the culprit's body, contriving that the lead weighing about fifty pounds should dangle under his arm. Having made all ready, I pitched the fellow overboard, and let him sink a few fathoms. He was soon drawn to the surface, and allowed to spurt out the salt water and to breathe, and then I dumped him again. As we drew him up the second time he struggled and shouted for dear life. 'For mercy's sake, don't drown me!' he cried. 'To be sure I will,' said I. 'Won't it save you from the sin *of suicide? You'd* better go to the next world by my hands than your own.' And then I dropped him again, this time letting him go by the run at least five fathoms down. He was finally taken *on deck*, completely exhausted, and entirely sober. He sailed with me four years after that, the best hand I had; and as for drowning himself, he never threatened or attempted it again."

Children's Food.

In reference to feeding children, Dr. E. Smith, an eminent *English* physician, says that at two years of age the food should be supplied at intervals of about three hours during the day, and once during the night, or at an early hour in the *morning*. If the child be sent to bed at six or seven P. M., the interval between that and the breakfast hour on the following morning is much too prolonged for proper nutrition, and will lead to defective growth. Hence at the period in question food should be supplied at six o'clock, or as soon after as possible in the morning. A child should never be sent to bed with an empty stomach. A drink of milk and water and a slice of bread and butter is the best of suppers *for* a child up to four or five years of age, and it is of the greatest consequence that the food be given as early in the morning as the children rise. This may be of bread and butter only, or with milk, whether hot or cold, as may be convenient.

Paying for a Dinner by the Pound.

"Vidette," writing from Montreal to the Boston *Journal* says: "The other day I asked a singularly ministerial-looking friend where I could find a good place for a lunch. He looked at me with grave solicitude, and answered: "I will show you a restaurant where they weigh their customers when they go in and when they come out, and then charge them so much an ounce for what they have eaten." Not a muscle of his intelligent face changed, as he checked an *exclamation* of incredulity by adding: "I went there one day myself with a couple of bricks in my pockets, which I quietly slipped under the table, and when I tipped the scales on coming out they had actually to pay me seventy-five cents. And"—with a deprecatory gesture—"I had fairly gorged myself with all the most toothsome delicacies of the season."

Quinine, and the Trees that Produce It.

Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark, and in our day, under its prepared form, quinine, are the great weapon of the human race to combat malarious fever, whether in the Roman Campagna, the *fens of* Lincolnshire, the meadows of New Jersey, the Western prairies, or the Isthmus.

The first use of the bark as a febrifuge, really authenticated, was in the case of the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638. *Of* course those who recommended it to a lady of her rank must have produced evidence of its beneficial powers—whether we believe or reject the story of the sick Indian who *recovered by drinking from the pool* in which a log of this tree from the arid slopes had been thrown.

The cure of so great a lady was noised abroad; and, as she took back to Spain a supply *of* the precious bark, its merits were soon tested and made known, and Cinchona took its high degree in *Materia Medica*. The Jesuit missionaries next became such ardent admirers of its merits, that it took the name of Jesuit's bark. The original Indian name, Kinakina, gave place in Peru to that of Ccaspi-chucchu, or fever-tree.

Condamine and Jussieu first gave full descriptions of varieties of this tree, while others began to explore and determine the district in which it was found. This tract of country *is crescent-shaped*, on the western slope of the Andes, between the ninth degree north and nineteenth degree south. It loves the wooded hillsides, cool, dry spots, generally shady. The species in which quinine is active are found between the altitudes of four and ten thousand feet, in the highest becoming a shrub. Where the woods are intermingled with grassy stretches the varieties found are of little value.

These trees are sought out by *cascarilleros*, who then encamp sometimes for six months, till they complete their work, raising crops of vegetables in the woods, signs of which puzzle future travelers. The trees are cut down, the outer or dead bark removed, and the live bark within stripped off in long pieces like shingles. The bark on the branches is taken off entire. Each tree will give eight *or* nine *arrobas* of bark. These strips are then carried to the camp and stacked up to dry. When thoroughly freed from moisture, the bark is made up in bales of coarse woolen cloth, which are enveloped in wet hides, which are allowed to dry on, forming a tight, hard box. In this shape it is carried to the ports and shipped.

Attempts made to introduce the tree elsewhere have almost always failed, and year by year the destruction of this useful agent goes on. Hence an anxiety exists that it may become so rare as to be almost unobtainable as an ordinary remedy.

Sleep North and South.

A learned German says: "In sleep any position except north and south is disagreeable, but from east to west almost intolerable, at least in our hemisphere it is otherwise. The cause of this phenomenon can obviously be found only in that great magnet which is formed by the earth with its atmosphere—that is, terrestrial magnetism. The terrestrial magnetism exerts on certain persons, both hearty and otherwise, who are sensitive, a peculiar influence wonderful enough to disturb their rest, and in the case of diseased persons disturbing the circulation, the nervous functions and the equilibrium of the mental powers. There are persons whom I know, the head of whose bed is to the North, and who, in order to wake early, will reverse their usual position in bed, but without knowing the reason why, beyond 'that they could always wake earlier,' the sleep being more broken. I have had it related to me that, at a military hospital in Russia, there was some sick patients of highly sensitive natures, and who were rapidly recovering. When necessity compelled them to be removed to another wing of the building they did not get on so well; in fact, prostration seemed to be setting in; and it was found advisable to get them back to their former wards as quickly as possible, where the heads of the beds were to the north. I have heard of horses going blind through changing their position from north to south to that of west to east."

The Wonderland of Montana.

A correspondent, writing from the National Park, on the Yellowstone, says: For the past three days we have been revelling in the wonders of this Plutonic region. On every side we have had springs hot and cold, clear and muddy; mountains of pure sulphur, geysers throwing water two hundred and fifty feet high, of all shapes, sizes and variations. Right here, within two hundred yards, the thing varies a little, for instead of water oozing from mounds built up by the sedimentary deposits of of ages, they are funnel-like caldrons fifty feet from the surface. There is one that, looking down into it, appears to be—and I think is—a subterranean river. It is as wide as the Boise river, and the bubbling, seething noise it kicks up is almost terrifying. It is very muddy, and from the appearance of the trees for five hundred yards around, and the wetness of the surface, it must occasionally spout to an immense height. Not far away, at what appears to be the entrance of a cavern, is another boiling spring like the other, rolling out in waves from a vast hole. It is scalding hot, beautifully clear, but very sulphurous. The rocks around the entrance are covered with a soft sediment of various dark, brilliant colors, on which many names are written. Of course, we added ours.

That is a most wretched fortune which is without an enemy.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. P. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1877.

The Elections.

After the result of the October elections was known the democracy looked very confidently for another tidal wave. Depending upon the apathy of republicans and the aid of numerous independent tickets, they expected to sweep the boards. How far their expectations have been realized is expressed by the Buffalo *Express* as follows: "The vote is everywhere so close that we scarcely know yet how half of them have gone. But it is a defeat of Democratic hopes and expectations, and to that degree is a success for us.—Democrats boasted long ago of the 75,000 majority they would get in this state, but instead have perhaps 15,000. They said they should capture the Legislature; but they have lost it in both branches. They would carry Republican Massachusetts, but have lost it and instead the Republicans have carried Democratic Connecticut. Republican Pennsylvania is in doubt, to be sure, but so is Democratic New Jersey. More than all the Republicans have carried Wisconsin on a direct and well-defined issue between sound money and repudiation. In no state in the east have Republicans taken squarer ground for resumption and made it more a campaign issue, and in no state in the west have Democrats ever declared more squarely for inflation. A Republican victory under such circumstances is worth a great deal.

McKean County.

The result in the county far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of Republicans. On account of this being an "off year," and the general apathy in regard to politics, the defeat of our candidates were feared. The vote was very light, not more than half the full vote of the county being polled. Hundreds of Republicans in different parts of the county did not go to the polls at all. We admit that John C. Backus' democratic friends (?) aided very materially in piling up the majority for our Gallup for which we tender our thanks. The State ticket has but a small majority, which is due to the falling off of the vote. The majorities can be ascertained by referring to the official table of returns published in this issue.

A Laggard Congress.

It seems about time to remind Congressmen that they are sent to Washington to attend to the people's business. From the way they are going on, it would appear that they have forgotten this. The session has already lasted three weeks and nothing has been accomplished. Speaker Randall took two weeks to make up his committee list, while the House waited for him and the Senate waited for the House. He ought to have named the Appropriations Committee the day after his election, so that the Army Bill could have been gone on with immediately. For a full fortnight's delay he is responsible, and the blame for wasting another week appears to belong in large part to the new chairman of appropriations, Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee. With the estimates and bill of last season before him, he could easily have framed in twenty-four hours the measure which was the chief occasion for the extra session; but he did not report the bill until last Friday, and then, instead of asking for its consideration the next day, he gave notice that he would call it up next Wednesday.

The lazy way with which the House has taken hold of the public business, and the bad example set by the Speaker, may be Mr. Atkin's excuse for this delay. Never do to-day what can be postponed until to-morrow, seems to be the principle upon which the House proceeds. About three hours a day, and three days in a week, is the amount of time Congressmen seem disposed to devote to their duties. They appear heedless of the fact that while they are lounging about the Washington hotels or talking politics in the committee rooms the soldiers on the frontier are waiting for pay long overdue. It is just as much the right of the common soldier to receive promptly the $13 a month which the Government agreed to pay him when he enlisted as it is for a Congressman to draw the $416 a month which he takes care shall be punctually paid from the Treasury. If any debt of the Government should have precedence over all others it is that due to the brave men who have been fighting the Indians all Summer, and every day of needless delay in making the appropriation is an inexcusable wrong.—*Tribune.*

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* suggests that the next trip of the President and his Cabinet should consistently be to get down on their knees before an assemblage of Southern patriots, with Jeff Davis and Bob Toombs at their head, and ask pardon for all acts of aggression committed by the North from 1861 to 1865.

M'KEAN COUNTY.

Table of Votes Cast at the Gener[illegible] Nov. 6, 1877.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	Supreme Judge.		Auditor General.		State Treasurer.		Co[illegible]		[illegible]r.		President. 1876	
	STERRET. *	TRUNKEY.	PASSMORE. *	SCHELL.	HART. *	NOYES.	GALLUP. *	BACKUS.	BLAIR. *	BAKER.	HAYES. *	TILDEN.
Annin Tp.......	[illegible]	70	67	71	97	71	[illegible]	31	41	[illegible]	140	[illegible]
Bradford Tp....	60	46	50	54	59	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	161	155
Bradford Boro'.	60	64	65	69	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	166
Ceres Tp.......	74	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	74	61	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	67
Corydon Tp.....	5	6	8	5	5	4	7	7	7	6	14	6
Eldred Tp......	184	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton Tp....	12	16	13	14	11	14	16	11	14	10	14	15
Hamlin Tp......	16	12	16	15	16	13	16	12	[illegible]	9	16	17
Keating Tp.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	65	[illegible]	116	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	161
Lafayette Tp...	28	91	28	21	28	21	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Liberty Tp.....	81	174	79	177	77	179	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93	[illegible]
Norwich Tp.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	[illegible]
Otto Tp........	[illegible]	11	40	13	40	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergeant Tp....	[illegible]	21	21	21	21	21	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smethport Boro'	[illegible]	41	46	43	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66	44
Wetmore Tp.....	[illegible]	41	34	44	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94	70
	[illegible]	796	827	800	814	811	[illegible]	[illegible]	830	[illegible]	1401	1360

Republicans indicated by a Star (*)

NOTE.—Geo. H. Lyon received 31 votes for Surveyor, all in Bradford township. James R. Emerson received 1 vote for Auditor General. James C. Wright received 1 vote for State Treasurer. Daniel Clark received one vote for County Treasurer.

OBITUARY.

Oliver Perry Morton was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 4, 1823, and was consequently at the time of his death in his fifty-fifth year. He came of an old English family—his grandfather, who traced his ancestry back quite a distance along an honorable line, having emigrated from England about a century ago, and settled in New Jersey.—His father, Wm. T. Morton, was a native of New Jersey and a man of sterling worth. His mother, also a native of New Jersey, was a woman of amiable disposition and rare force of character. Removing to the West at an early day, they soon became identified with one of the rising communities of the young State of Indiana, of which their son was to become so distinguished and honored a citizen.

Young Morton's early years were passed amid narrow opportunities, but, as often happens in such cases, they were more highly prized and assiduously improved on that account. Apprenticed to a hatter at the age of fifteen, he followed the business for four years and seemed likely to devote his life to that trade; but Providence had not so decreed. During this period all his spare hours were spent in reading, and the information thus acquired begetting a thirst for more knowledge, he quit his trade, and in January, 1843, at the age of nineteen, entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. Here he remained two years, his vigorous and healthy mind eagerly grasping and appropriating all the means of knowledge placed within his reach.

One of his teachers says he was "a diligent, earnest student, modest but not timid, plain but not verdant, and more anxious to acquire knowledge than to display it." He also had the reputation of being the best extemporaneous speaker and debater in the college—a talent which doubtless shaped his career in life, and accounts, in a large degree, for his great success and power as a public man. At the age of twenty-two he left college, read law with Hon. John S. Newman, at Centerville, Indiana, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1852, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned the position within a year, preferring the bar to the bench.

Mr. Morton was a democrat in politics till the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In 1856 he was one of the three delegates sent from Indiana to the Pittsburgh Convention, which organized the Republican party. The same year he was nominated by the young Republican party for Governor of Indiana, but was beaten by Gov. Willard. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, with Hon. Henry S. Lane as Governor, and the whole Republican ticket was elected by about 10,000 majority. Immediately after the assembling of the Legislature Mr. Lane was elected U. S. Senator, and Mr. Morton became Governor. From the day of his inauguration Gov. Morton gave evidence of possessing extraordinary executive ability.

Hitherto he had been known as an able lawyer, a powerful debater, and an eloquent champion of republican principles. During the next few years he was destined to develop the most surprising ability as an executive officer.

He threw himself with tremendous energy into the work of prosecuting the war, and steadily and rapidly rose to the height of the great occasion. On the 24th of April the State Legislature met, in obedience to the Governor's call a few days previous. In his message to that body, after reviewing the history of the Secession movement, he said:

"We have passed from the field of argument to the solemn fact of war which exists by the act of the seceding States. The issue is forced upon us and must be accepted. Every man must take his position on one side or on the other. In time of war there is no ground upon which a third party can stand. It is the imperative duty of all men to rally to the support of the Government, and to expend in itself, if need be, their fortunes and their blood. Upon the preservation of this Government depend our prosperity and greatness as a nation, our liberality and happiness as individuals."

In 1864 he was unanimously nominated for re-election, and was elected over Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, his late colleague in the United States Senate, by over 20,000 majority.

Shortly after the meeting of the General Assembly in January, 1867, Governor Morton was elected United States Senator, no other republican candidate being even suggested, and he receiving every republican vote. He was re-elected in 1873. In October, 1870, President Grant tendered him the English Mission, which he declined.

His candidacy for the Republican nomination for President of the United States and his more recent public acts, together with his long illness which has been watched with great anxiety by the whole people of the country, are too fresh in the minds of the people to need reiteration here. He was a man of great ability, and, especially in view of the warm stand he took in favor of the policy of President Hayes, the country can ill afford to lose him at this time.

The public debt was reduced last month $4,236,554. Since the 30th of last June it has been reduced $12,807,522.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Congressional Committee on Railways and Canals.

A nation which in one month diminished its indebtedness four millions of dollars is not on the road to bankruptcy.

The State is yet in doubt. The chairman of the republican State committee claims the election of Sterrett, and has strong hopes of the balance of the ticket.

A large majority of Mr. Mitchell's constituents will be glad to note that he voted against Mr. Ewing's bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act. In so doing he voted to strengthen the public credit and redeem the public pledges.

How the laws Protect Mechanics and Laborers.

Here is a carefully compiled category of the advantages which workingmen enjoy under the laws at present in force in this State.

1. Under the United States' bankrupt law, every workingman has a preferred claim on the fund over other creditors to the extent of fifty dollars.

2. Under the laws of Pennsylvania he has a preferred claim against the estate of a deceased or insolvent employer to the extent of two hundred dollars for work done upon such estate within six months prior to such death or insolvency.

3. He has a similar preference where an estate is assigned for the benefit of creditors. After thirty days have elapsed from the date of the assignment, he may ignore the assignment entirely and proceed as if it had not been executed.

4. He has a similar preference before the auditors in the distribution of a sheriff's sale, having previously filed a notice of his claim with the Sheriff.

5. The preferred claim of a landlord for rent is postponed to the claim of a workman for wages in all cases of landlord's warrants, executions, attachments and writs.

6. He has a similar preferred claim, which operates as a lien upon works, mines, manufactories, business property, etc., for work done within six months prior to any sale or transfer of such property.

7. Under the mechanics' lien law, the mere filing in the court of his claim, with a description of the property and a specification of the names of the owners and contractors, within six months of the conclusion of work done by him upon the property, which takes precedence on recorded mortgages and judgments created or obtained after work thereon was commenced by the workmen.

8. Certain classes of workmen have a preferred claim upon vessels, which may be entered as a lien, and the property be summarily attached.

9. In the oil and coal regions special preferences are given to the claims of workingmen in addition to those specified above.

10. In appeals from magistrates by employers in suits against them for wages, security must be entered for debt, interest and costs, while in all other cases of appeal the security is entered for costs alone.

11. No stay of executions is allowed upon any judgment given for $100 or less in suit for wages.

12. Wages cannot be attached for any debt whatever.

13. In all actions brought in the courts for wages, upon application to the prothonotaries, precedence will be given upon the trial lists to such cases over all other cases ready for trial.

14. Under the general corporation act of 1874, stockholders are liable in their individual capacity to the amount of stock held by each for the wages of workmen.

15. Under the same act the stockholders of mining, manufacturing, and mechanical corporations are personally liable to workmen for wages for work done within six months before demand made on the company, and if a workingman obtains a judgment against a corporation for less than $500, the company cannot obtain a stay of execution. Such corporations cannot withhold wages from employees by reason of a sale of goods to them.

16. By act of Assembly eight hours is declared a day's term of labor.

Nearly all the above salutary laws were enacted by republican legislatures.

Though the *Despatch* was originally opposed to the purchase at Warren of a site for the insane asylum (because it thought Erie County offered a better location), it is now evident that the State made an excellent bargain when it bought the farm at North Warren. The development of oil on its property more than doubles its value, and the Commonwealth is now deriving a handsome revenue from the royalty paid to it by parties putting down wells. In the last letter of our Warren county correspondent the striking of a two hundred barrel well is reported, the State receiving one third. Oil may not be good for crazy people, but it serves to lubricate the financial machinery at Harrisburg, and Mr. Rawle will be the last man to sneeze at a two hundred barrel "spouter."—*Erie Despatch.*

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Illustrated.

Notices of the Press.

[illegible] it won [illegible] the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine,* just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

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The *Bazar* is the organ of the fashionable world and the expounder of that world's law; it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume, and social habits.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Saturday, the 10th day of Nov. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

Commencing at a post corner 6 rods north of the south-east corner of the Hyde Farm, on the Smethport and Port Allegany road, thence north 6 rods, thence west to the rail road lands, thence south 6 rods, thence east to the place of beginning, containing about 30 square rods more or less and improved, being lot number 8 of Ford survey. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Malachi Rowan use P. Ford vs Patrick Rowan.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 15, 1877.

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $[illegible] to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 25 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $1.50 to $20.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

AND

COFFINS

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

WANTED.—Some easily learned persons of Artistic [illegible] to sell [illegible] PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in [illegible] [illegible] Particulars Free.

L. T. [illegible], Corry, Pa.

18-13-y 1.

WARANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

[illegible] Diegman and James O'Niel make you [illegible] presenting their claim, then we command [illegible] that you summon by good and lawful [illegible] Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius [illegible] Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow, and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at [illegible] at our County Court of Common Pleas, then to be held the third monday of December next, to show wherefore—whereas they the said John H. Diegman and James O'Neil, and the aforesaid Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Lucius M. Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow, and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, together and undivided do hold all that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the township of Bradford, in the county of McKean, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at southwest corner of Warrant No 3338; thence north on west line of said warrant 310 and 7-10 perches to sugar tree at northwest corner of said warrant; thence east on said north line 108 rods to post; thence south 40 degrees east 80 and 6-10 rods to beech; thence south 38 degrees east 30 and 4-10 rods to maple; thence south 4 degrees east 30 and 5-10 rods to beech; thence south 32 degrees west 32 and 4-10 rods to post; thence west 37 and 9-10 rods to post; thence south 35 degrees west 46 and 6-10 rods to post; thence south 30 and 4-10 rods to post in south line of said warrant; thence west on said south line 95 and 4-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres and forty-three square rods, being part of said warrant No. 3338 and subdivision No 7, of Isaac Willett's land, reserving timber sold F. T. Kennedy, and excepting and reserving one hundred acres; Beginning at southwest corner of warrant No 3338; thence east on south line of said warrant 65 rods to post; thence northerly to point in center of road running from Boyd Valley road through the place, a sufficient distance so that a line run from the centre of the highway at that point west to the west line of said warrant parallel to south line of said warrant shall include fifty acres. And beginning at post the southeast corner of lands herein before described; thence west on warrant line 30 rods; thence northerly along line of first reserve of 50 acres and continuing on same course far enough so that a line run parallel with south line of said warrant to east line of lands conveyed by Willett's, shall embrace fifty acres, the same Burdett Chandler with Henry N. Howell and Lucius Cafferty and Lee N. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A Cafferty and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants, partition thereof between them to be made (according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided) do gainsay and the same to be done, do not permit very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, as 'tis said, &c., And have you then and there the names of the summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President Judge of our said Court at Smethport this 31st day of October, A. D. 1877.

Seal of Court of COMMON PLEAS.

C. K. SARTWELL, Proth'y.

Per JOHN R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

True copy of writ now in my hands.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

LIST OF

LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the

MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant.
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B" on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " " " " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Pecipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
" Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpoena.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

WE DO any kind of Job Printing as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Buffalo or elsewhere. Try us.

LOOK OUT!

AND GET A LOT IN THE

ULTRAMONTANE CITY.

CENTRAL CITY OF KNAPP'S CREEK,

Is the Objective Point Now.

Lots are being purchased and building is going on. The KNOWING ONES say it is Bound to be the Bradford of the Knapp's Creek Territory, and only second to Bradford in the

OIL FIELD.

It is near the forks of the North and South branches of Knapp's Creek, and at the Four Corners, commanding the mouth of Four Valleys, each containing a well travelled road. It is the Geographical and WILL BE the Commercial Center of that territory.

Lots can be Purchased or Leased of

L. A. BUNKER,

1-3p Near Duke's Mill.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest paterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

viii-41-ly J. McNULTY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-ly-2m

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

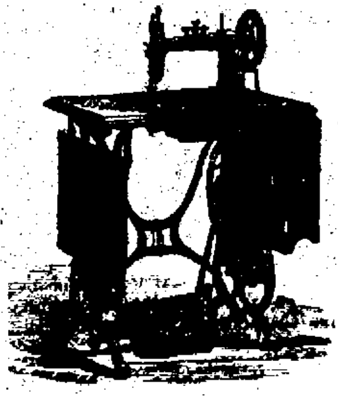
TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!

It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;

None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials,* and by the *best workmen.*

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting,* and yet does *every variety* of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid,* and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and saves *muscle* and *nerves,* which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction.*

Every machine *warranted.*

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,

NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,

"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,

"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER Office.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL AND WINTER

OPENING!

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the Season, in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our Lines of Goods, and have attractions and Bargains to offer in all.

Feeling the disirability of increasing our acquaintance with the McKean County Public, and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merrit. We are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices.

We have a full assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

And make a specialty in this Department of

Black

Silks and Cashmeres.

Our Lines of

TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS,

FINE SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES,

LINENS, CORSETS,

KID GLOVES.

A Full Line of

Kid Gloves at

50 CENTS 50

Our Domestic Department is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before.

We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, NOV. [illegible] 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITTAKER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. BROWN, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7 p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brewster, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Mothery, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Rel. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Comm'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Election passed off very quietly in this borough and township.

—Another set of Christopher Columbus' bones has been discovered.

—Mr. Esek Smith has put a number of improvements on the property bought by him of A. S. Bishop.

—A. S. Bishop is building him a new house below his present residence on the street leading to the depot.

—The producers Protective Union has more than 30,000 barrels daily production represented in its membership.

—Mrs. Milliken has bought the Powell house and lot on Main street, and is repairing and finishing the house.

—The democratic candidate for Mayor of the city of Buffalo was elected by a majority of a little over 800 over Becker.

—We very much regret the ill luck reported from the Wilcox & Benton well near Eldred. This is an important test well.

—The elections are over and now the Buffalo *Courier* will lay aside its blackguardism and assumes the dignified in journalism.

—Get your blanks at the MINER office. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and cannot be excelled in quality of work.

—John C. Backus concludes that "there's no use of an honest man running for office on the Democratic ticket in this county."

—Eight wells are being drilled in Ceres township, this county, by about as many different parties. One of them belongs to the Bradford Oil Company.

—"D. A. Earlbrook, Smethport," is published among the hotel arrivals at the Bradford House on Monday. Is it possible that Dan. has changed his name?

—The McKean County "returning board," composed of Judges Brownell and Burnham and Clerks J. R. Chadwick and H. King, were in session to-day.

—According to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch's* estimate, the amount of money withdrawn from the pockets of the oil producers of Pennsylvania by the Standard monopoly reaches the enormous aggregate of sixteen thousand dollars per day.

—Together with their other large stock, Haskill & Gifford are prepared to show an unusually large stock of Gent's and Boys' ready-made clothing. They make a specialty of this line of goods and are confident that they can give good bargains.

—Treasurer-elect Gallup was unable to receive the congratulations of his friends the morning after election, because of being confined to his house by illness. He had not been feeling well for a day or two, from the effects of a heavy cold and irritating cough.

—Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, has been offered the position of Assistant Secretary of State, but declined it because he could not afford to accept. The salary is $8,000 per year, while Mr. Lincoln is making $8,000 by his profession.

—The building of two competing railroads on one line is a feat that has been frequently attempted but never very successfully. The Bradford & Olean narrow guage undertook to build their road on the line already laid out and staked for the Elevated Railway, but ran against an injunction from the court, and gave it up for the present.

—Buy a ticket to Wendel Phillip's lecture. You may never have another opportunity to hear him, and since the committee and railroad companies have done their share toward reducing the expense there is no reason why the patronage should not be correspondingly liberal.

—It is eighteen hundred and odd years since a Christian gentleman named Paul wrote to one Timothy, "I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." And now as many as twenty-nine women are advertised in the Chicago papers as conducting religious services and preaching on a single Sunday.

—A large and respectable portion of the McKean democracy object very strongly to allowing neighbor Hughes to occupy the position of chairman of the County Committee. We understand that he was invited to step down and out in the interest of harmony in the party, but firmly declined. Is Hughes a "bull-dozer" or does he object to being bull-dozed? Which?

—A few cords of dry stove wood is what we want—and we want it now.

—The Republicans of Bradford 'boro' held a public meeting the night before election to ratify the State and county nominations and make arrangements for the work at the polls the next day.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Mrs. W. D. Gallup has received her first fall stock of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, to which she will make frequent additions to meet the demands of her trade. Call and look at them.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—We have just printed and put in stock a large quantity of Warranty Deeds, which are not excelled in any respect by the work of any printing establishment in the State.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—There will probably be no lecture of the Olean Library Association course this season more largely attended than that of Wendell Phillip, on Friday evening, the 16th inst. A special train will run from Smethport. Do not forget the date.

—Recent scientific investigation has brought to light some singular facts, one of which is that the surest remedy for all bilious, lung, nervous and skin diseases is Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Trayeler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, tf.

—A little idea of the extent of the mud that exists in this vicinity at present may be judged by the fact that Saturday a horse "got stuck" in a mud-hole near the Harrisburgh bridge, and was only extricated by hitching on a team and pulling the animal out by force.—*Era.*

—The report from the Rixford well is very encouraging. As soon as they struck the sand it flowed, and they are now three feet in the sand, with a certainty of a good well. This is an important test well, and shows a southerly extension of the oil field from the head of Knapp's Creek.

—Foster, Vanhoy & Co., on the Beechey lot, Sheppard Run, a test of much importance as showing the extension of the territory in a south-easterly direction, was something over 1,800 feet deep last night, and had passed through 40 feet of fair looking third sand without finding any oil. They will go still deeper.—*Era.*

—The State Line Railroad now extends a mile north of Mechias and a mile south of Gainsville. Messrs. Van Dusen & Wood have finished their contract on the road, and the balance of the track laying will be done by the company. It is expected that the whole line of track will be done to Salamanca before the last of January next.—*Olean Times.*

—Gold goes down, down, down. One reason for the decline in the premium is apparent in the report just printed by *The San Francisco Bulletin* on the bullion product of the principal mines of the Pacific coast during the nine months ending September 30, 1877. The value of the bullion produced—nearly half of it gold—is $66,083,700.

—Of course we are only too well pleased at the success of our county ticket, but we but express the feelings of his neighbors and friends, both republicans and democrats, by deprecating the manner in which John C. Backus was slaughtered in the house of his party friends.—He is and has always been a staunch, true and unswerving democrat, and as the regular nominee had a right to expect the cordial support of his party. Instead of which he was cut on all sides without mercy.

—The directors of the pipe lines are discussing a proposition for the consolidation of the United, Union and Conduit. The *Derrick* states this measure has been anticipated for some time, and can hardly be expected to result otherwise than advantageously to the Bradford producers. It is the intention, as we understand it, to do away with the unjust discrimination which has so long existed against Bradford oil, and to place all producers on an even footing. The rates of pipeage are to to be reduced very materially, as they should be.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

—An interesting lawsuit occupied the attention of able counsel before justice Smith yesterday. The parties were a young lady and gentleman of Marvin Creek. The majority of the male residents of the creek were subpoenaed, and we presume the boys told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

—Fraud seems to be the ruling passion with some of our democratic friends.—We understand that in parts of the county counterfeit republican county tickets were distributed, for the purpose of deceiving the unwary voter. It is a practice that never does the party any benefit, and in this case as in all others was barren of any results.

—Well No. 1 at Wilcox, with which they have had so much trouble with the tools, bids fair to turn out a paying investment after all their trouble. It will be remembered that after oil was struck they bored the well some two hundred feet deeper, losing what oil they had, the tools become fast in the bottom of the well, and they have been working for months trying to get them out. They managed to get them above the producing rock, and there they stuck fast, and it has been found impossible to get them out. In consequence of this difficulty they are pounding the tools down again below the sand rock, when they will plug the hole below the rock and torpedo the well. It is thought by well informed persons that it will turn out to be a paying well.—*St. Mary's Gazette.*

A Lecture Course.

We are informed that a project is on foot for securing a course of instructive and entertaining lectures in this borough during the coming winter. Of course it would not be a profitable investment in this locality to engage the best lecture talent at an expense of hundreds of dollars, but it is thought that at a comparative small expense a list of about six gentlemen of ability can be secured whom all will be pleased to hear. We will probably be able next week to announce at least a portion of the names of lecturers secured, with their subjects.

OLEAN LECTURE COURSE.

The opening Lecture of the course will be delivered by

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Union Opera House, Olean,

ON

FRIDAY EVEN'G, NOV. 16.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

will be run from Smethport, returning after the lecture.

Time Table and Fares.

Leave	
Smethport at	6:10 p.m
Farmers Valley at	6:21 p.m
Frisbee at	6:29 p.m
Eldred at	6:48 p.m
State Line at	7:02 p.m
Portville at	7:11 p.m
Weston at	7:20 p.m
Arriving at Olean	7:30 p.m
Round trip tickets, including admission to the lecture and a reserved seat, from Smethport, Farmers Valley and Frisbee	$2.00
From Larrabee, Eldred and State Line	1.25
From Portville	1.00
From Weston	.90

Returning at the close of the lecture.

Tickets and reserved seats will be for sale at the Post Office at Smethport, and with the conductor on the train.

The Ridgway Disaster.

We could but barely mention in our last issue the railroad disaster on the P. & E. Road, near Ridgway. We take the further particulars from the Ridgway *Advocate*: The freight train received orders at St. Mary's to run to Ridgway, regardless of Day Express east, the Day Express received orders at Johnsonburg to run to Ridgway and wait for the freight train. Mr. Butler the passenger conductor says that his train kept the main track, and the coming one was to take the siding. He and his engineer, as was their custom, decided to run to the upper end of the switch, on the main track, and then wait until the freight train had taken the siding, being busy taking tickets and answering questions, as conductors generally are, he did not notice that they had passed the end of the switch until he was hurled among the seats by the shock of the meeting trains, the distance from where they should have stopped, near the end of the switch, to the place of the collision being inside of a half mile. It seems unaccountable how it could be possible for an engineer to pass through a bridge and so far beyond his intended stopping point without seeing his mistake. Of course, the conductor should have noticed the error, or the passage of the bridge should have awakened him to his danger, but when we take into consideration that he was busily engaged and his mind absorbed with his duties, there seems to be an excuse that will exempt him from the charge of criminal carelessness.

THE KILLED.

Calvin D. Shearer, of Renovo, engineer of the freight train engine, No. 1120, leaves a wife and three or four children. He had run on the road between seven or eight years.

Wm. Collinge, of Kane, engineer of day express engine No. 1037, an Englishman by birth, and one of the oldest and best engineers on the road, having been in the service of the P. & E. R. R. Co. for the past thirteen years, and was a careful man, sober and industrious, having been a railroader in England before he came to this country. He was 47 years old last March, and leaves a family of nine children, five boys and four girls; the eldest a young man of 23 years, and the youngest a boy between three and four years. Collinge's wife died last winter, since which time he has been subject to fits of mental abstraction, and who knows but one of these fits caused him to forget when so much depended on his vigilance. Until within a few weeks his son had fired for him, but, at the father's request, was transferred to the mail train, so that, in case of an accident, father and son might not both perish, seemingly a premonition of the terrible event.

Morris Farrell, fireman on day express, was a single man, and made his home at Emporium with an unmarried sister. Mrs. Frank M'Gloin of this place being a sister of his, another brother having been killed on the railroad about a year ago, and their father and mother having both died within a short time.

Wm. Stevens, head brakeman on the freight train, had been on the road about two months, and leaves a wife and two children at Renovo. An eye witness says that Stevens was several cars in the rear of the engine when they struck, and was thrown with terrible force into the air, and coming down was caught in the wreck, one of his legs broken clean off, and the other terribly bruised. When first found he was discovered hanging with his head downward between the two engines, and was observed to throw up his arms and gasp a few times for breath. He was fastened so firmly by pieces of the wreck that he could not be extricated until a saw was procured and the timbers sawed out.

THE WOUNDED.

Wm. Gallagher, fireman on the freight train was found under the engines with both legs broken, his head cut, and his hands badly bruised. He was removed from the scene of the wreck to the Thayer House, without a groan escaping his lips, yet while his mind seemed clear, he did not appear to realize what had happened, and no idea of the accident could be learned from him. The wife of the wounded man came here from Renovo on the 2 o'clock train, and watched by his side until about 7 o'clock when he breathed his last. Mrs. Gallagher informed us that a child of theirs was burned to death less than a year ago, and that two children are still living the eldest being six years of age.

Wm. Miller, brakeman on the freight, had his leg broken, but will probably recover.

Journalistic.

—There is only one Republican paper in the State of Virginia.

—A charitable editor in Minnesota offers to furnish his paper to widows at half-price.

—The Erie (Pa.) *Gazette* publishes the names of those people in its locality who refuse to pay the printer.

—The Altoona (Pa.) *Weekly Globe* office brought $330 at Sheriff's sale.

—The La Plata *Miner* boldly declares that it is published nearer heaven than any other paper in the United States, its office being located 9,405 above the sea level.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. W. D. Gallup is now ready to show her numerous patrons the largest and most complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods ever shown in Smethport. These goods are all new and of the latest styles, and all can be suited. Call and examine the stock.

Knapp's Creek Items.

Mr. Smith, at the head of the branch is preparing to do quite a business in the way of laying off lots for sale, near residence on the road leading from the South branch road over to Kendall Creek, via Boyd Valley, which is the most feasible route over the hill. But the roads of course at this season of the year are very muddy to say the least.

There is a Steam Saw Mill in progress, on this road about a half a mile from the Rixford well, near the corner and near the residence of Mr. Smith, by the firm of Mead & Co.

The Nash hotel, which is being erected by Mr. Nash, of Cuba N.Y., at South branch corners, is nearly ready to open up to receive custom from the traveling public, of which there is a large amount in the way of light and heavy loads of lumber, merchandise, hay and provisions or supplies of various kinds.

According to the latest report I have up to this writing, the Rixford well is all right. Some oil is being found, and they are still driving the drill with encouraging indications. They are down 1200 feet.

The boiler and engine for the well on the Dan. Berger farm across the creek from the Taylor farm is on the spot and preparing to start the drill.

On the Railroad Branch the report of operations is as follows: No. 1, Van Vleck, No. 2, Chambers & Co., No. 3, R. W. Evans & Co., and No. 4, Bradford Oil Co., have rigs up and machinery on the spot ready for drilling; No. 5, Joseph Duke, and No. 6, Potts & Murphy, have commenced drilling; No. 7, Breese, rig building; No. 8, Greenman & Breese, rig up ready for drilling. The above are all in the vicinity of the White well, which is good for 20 barrels a day.

On the North Middle branch: No. 1, the Nobles well, has been drilling some three weeks; No. 2, on the John Baldwin farm, rig up; No. 3, on the Sam'l Baldwin farm, Akin & Peet, rig up; also another, No. 4, on the same farm.

Mr. Samuel Baldwin has sold 15 acres of land for $3000 to N. Bard & Co., of Port Allegany. Mr. Bard has also bought a lot of Chas. Duke, for the purpose of building a hardware store. C. A. Dolley & M. A. Lillibridge of the same place, have bought a lot 25 ft. front and 100 ft. deep for $100. A Mr. Bloss is building a boarding house. Wm. Duke is building a large hotel and John Duke is making additions to his house and barn for public entertainment. All these in and around Duke Center.

Mr. L. A. Bunker also has a large number of lots staked out, and has made some sales. In fact, there is great excitement and the place is growing rapidly.

The Gridley well is still drilling, but can't say what progress they have made during the week past.

Simcox & Fisher well remains the same, nothing doing excepting that the hole is silently and slowly filling up with oil. Report says about 900 feet.

The Benton well down about 1200 feet. Struck a vein of gas yesterday evening, and the rope took fire from a lantern, burning it off and leaving the tools in the well, which makes a delay of some 2 or 3 days.

Mr A. M. Benton is about to commence putting down a well on the Parish estate, or Martha Boyce farm, near Bunker's Switch and the Lattice bridge.

D.

Volume XV.

The MINER is approaching its majority. With our last issue commences its fifteenth year under the re-issue, although in reality the paper is several years older. In six more years it will be of age, and we hope and believe that it will continue to grow during that interval so that it will be second to no paper in the State in influence and usefulness. The growth of the paper during the past five years has been such as to warrant such a belief. We do not assume that this is due to the ability of its editor so much as to the development of our territory, the increase of our constituency, and last but by no means least, the substantial and kindly support and encouragement of personal and party friends. We cannot to strongly express our gratitude to those who have thus held up our hands, as it were. We are aware that it is an utter impossibility to publish a newspaper, especially a party paper, without gaining here and there an implacable enemy. We presume we have our share of them, and should feel that we had been remiss in our duty if we had not.

The MINER has already been loyal to the Republican party, and has never failed to give a faithful support to the ticket National, State and local, regardless of the individual preferences of its editors. We "point with pride" to our record in that respect. Yet we should feel it our duty to oppose an unworthy nomination, should the occasion arise. Under the present control the paper will continue as before to advocate republican principles, reserving the right to criticise men, and measures as in our best judgment will conduce to the best interest of the people and the party. We wage no personal warfare against the democracy. We count some of our warmest personal friends and supporters among the members of that party. We have the charity to believe that our democratic friends mean well, and while laboring for their conversion and political defeat will drop a kindly tear over their perversity and stiffneckedness.

But aside from its political character, it is more especially our aim to make the MINER a valuable and welcome local and family paper to citizens of all shades of political opinions. To that end we solicit the assistance of our friends by furnishing us promptly information concerning any incidents occurring in their vicinity.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

—An article in the Sawyer City *Daily Times* is headed "Cotton and good feeling". We cannot believe it.

Burglary at Tarport.

From the Era of Monday.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, the express office at Tarport was entered by burglars and the safe of the company blown open and the money amounting to $1,500, along with a watch, two boxes of cigars, two Smith & Wesson revolvers and a small package supposed to contain jewelry were taken by the robbers. They effected an entrance into the office by forcing the door open with a small wood chisel, and then went to work upon the safe, but not until they had taken the precaution to tie the doors of the Central Hotel with ropes and clotheslines to posts and other stationary objects outside, making it difficult to get out of the house.

When all was ready, a hole was drilled through the top of the safe and a blast of powder put in and fired, which blew the door of the safe clear across the room before it struck. The valuables were then secured and a hasty retreat of course made by the cracksmen, leaving behind them in their flight; a sledge hammer, an iron bar, a chisel and a brace with which the drilling was done. In their haste they dropped two five dollar bills upon the floor in the office, and a dollar and a half in silver was found on the railroad track, near the pump station, nearly a mile below, which was supposed to have been dropped by the thieves.

The safe was one of the Mosler & Bahman make, Cincinnati, and although a sufficiently good fire-proof safe, is of little account in protecting property from experienced safe burglars. The agent, Mr. Lundigan, says that he was annoyed during Thursday and Friday nights—he having worked all night and both days named—by persons coming to the window and asking frivolous questions, as to when the next train would go, &c., and he believes now that they were the same parties who have done the mischief.

The report made by the blowing was heard by James O'Neil, at the Central House, who immediately got up and attempted to go out, but could not get the door open. He afterwards got out, and finding the doors were tied, knew that it meant robbing. He rushed down to where Mr. Lundigan slept some ten rods from the office, expecting either to find him killed or bound and gagged. The two returned together and made the discoveries we have detailed above.—Who the villians are, we leave the proper authorities with the detectives to discover.

B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

Its Financial Condition.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT JEWETT.

At a special meeting of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, Thursday, October 25th, called for the purpose of providing for the payment of interest on bonds of the city due and payable, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company was submitted as follows:

Ald. Ferris, from the Special Committee, submitted the following:

Your committee appointed to report upon the affairs of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company, met at the office of the company on Exchange street. The majority of the committee were present. Mr. S. S. Jewett, President of the road, together with several other gentlemen representing the company, were in attendance and gave such information as your committee asked for.

Mr. Jewett made a statement, saying that he understood we had called for the purpose of an investigation. He hoped it would be thorough, as he knew the affairs of the company, so far as the managers and leading stockholders were concerned, would stand the closest examination. He felt confident that the harder the rubbing the brighter the road would come out. If there was anything wrong he would like to know it; but did not believe there was. He said if the history of the road had been known and the facts connected with its progress understood, an investigation would never have been called or thought of. The road had had a hard struggle through a number of dull seasons.

Ald. Collins, one of your committee, said he did not offer the resolution in Council in the belief that there was any irregularity or mismanagement, but to have the public know how the affairs of the road stood. The people had money in the enterprise, and might feel a little suspicious since the loss in the Buffalo & Jamestown road. If the road showed a good condition of affairs, as a result of the investigation, he would feel satisfied, and thought the people would have more confidence in it and its managers than ever.

Mr. Jewett said the road was owned by the city and citizens of Buffalo, and that the object of its building, in the minds of the men who projected it and carried it through, was to benefit the city. They wanted to give the city cheaper coal, and they succeeded. It can be shown that if the city should not get a dollar back it has been more than compensated for every cent invested. The individual stockholders who have struggled long and hard to keep the road in active existence, and in such hands as would give the city the most benefit, are the heaviest sufferers. I never knew a set of men to put their hands so deeply in their own pockets to save and sustain a public enterprise as have the men who manage the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad; and they have saved it at the sacrifice of their own time and money. I can say the affairs of the company are in good condition, and promise better in the future. We pay our employes fair wages and promptly; we have made repairs, cut down expenses where justified by the condition of the road; increased the income, paid the interest for the fiscal year out of the earnings of the road, and diminished the floating debt by a considerable sum since the first of January, and all this has been done under the disadvantages of a dull season, a hard winter and a long strike. The prospects for the coming year are still more encouraging.

Ald. Ferris said he would like to have the matter of the last issue of stock explained.

Mr. Jewett said it was necessary to protect the city's and the citizens' interests and to save the road from bankruptcy. There was an issue of 74,400 shares, the greater part of which was soon subscribed for. Many of the present managers subscribed largely, and some of them have paid up their entire subscription to make it available. We took this stock at par, when we might have bought all we wanted at the rate of thirty or forty cents. All instalments upon this last issue of stock that have been called for have been paid up, with the exception of two subscriptions; these have promised to pay up. We do not like to push them in hard times, and besides their instalments are only a short time overdue. This last issue of stock was regular and legal, as there is still over a million dollars of authorized chartered stock unsold. Mr. Jewett said an examination of the books would prove the correctness of all these statements. The managers invited the investigation. The books and papers of the company were ready for the committee, and open to any and all who wanted to inspect them.

Your committee then informed Mr. Jewett that they would like a statement from the books of the state and figures in support of the statements just made.

The following is the financial condition, as shown by the books of the company:

STOCK AND DEBTS.

Amount of chartered stock	[illegible]
Amount subscribed	[illegible]
Amount of paid in stock	[illegible]
Funded Debt	[illegible]
Floating Debt	[illegible]
Total floating and funded debt	[illegible]

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Total cost of road and equipment	$[illegible]

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road, miles	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

EARNINGS.

From passenger traffic	[illegible]
From freight traffic	[illegible]
From other sources	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

COMPARISON WITH THE REPORT OF LAST YEAR.

Decrease in expenses over last year	[illegible]
Decrease of earnings over last year	[illegible]
Paid on floating debt during the year	[illegible]

Your committee would state that they feel justified in accepting the statements of the President of the road, Mr. S. S. Jewett, in whom we believe our fellow-citizens have so much confidence as ourselves; and believing these statements we feel assured that the city's interests are protected, and the affairs of the road judiciously managed.

Laid on table and order printed.

—Congressman Mitchell has our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Directory of the Forty-Fifth Congress, First Session. We copy from its pages sketches of our Senators and Member. It is well to be reminded who and what they are:

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Clearfield, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania; received an academic education; read law, and is a practicing attorney; was a member of State Senate of Pennsylvania 1863–'75, having been elected five times in succession, and was Speaker of the Senate in 1871; was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1864, and Senatorial Delegate and Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the National Democratic Convention of 1872; was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania for five years; was in 1873 a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed John Scott, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1875. His term of service will expire March 3, 1881.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON, of Harrisburg, was born at Middletown, Pennsylvania, in 1833; received a classical education; was a graduate at Princeton College; entered the Middletown Bank as Clerk, and became its Cashier; was President of the Northern Central Railway Company, of Pennsylvania, 1863–'74, when the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; was Secretary of War under President Grant, from May 22, 1876, to March 4, 1877; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876; was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Hon. Simon Cameron, in March, 1877, and took his seat October 15, 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1879.

JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Wellsboro, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1838; spent his boyhood upon his father's farm; received a common-school education and private instruction, and passed some time at the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, (1857–'59), but did not graduate; taught school; served in the Union army as a Lieutenant and Captain; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has since practiced law; was elected District Attorney of his native county in 1868, serving three years; edited "The Tioga County Agitator" during the year 1868; was a member of the State House of Representatives five years, from 1872 to 1876 inclusive, and served as Chairman of the Judiciary General and Ways and Means; and was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 12,[illegible] votes against 12,[illegible] votes for Henry White, Democrat, and 1,[illegible] votes for Davis, Independent Greenback. He represents Cameron, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Sullivan and Tioga.

The Fact

It is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam, Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have every confidence in it. The [illegible] attending a case when the [illegible] is used are known to many as the following will explain:

Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsules, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars [illegible] for this without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would completely cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old sinner, stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and my word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 25-1y

DAVID STERRETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
SMETHPORT, PA.

E. O. BROOKS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Smethport, Pa.
[illegible]
[illegible]

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned [illegible]
GEO. W. KING.

STRAYED
FROM the premises of the undersigned [illegible]
T. KEYES.
Clermont, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE
THAT the [illegible]
[illegible]

ROOFING PAINT.
[illegible]
AMERICAN VERMILLION WORKS,
[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to [illegible]
SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1877
[illegible]
T. F. [illegible]
Administrator.

AT
J. P. WENDEL'S
LEADING
GROCERY & PROVISION
Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County
No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,
Can be found the best and most complete assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.
Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups,
Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats
of all kinds.
FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.
FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.
We also keep a full assortment of
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,
and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.
We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. D. GALLUP'S.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Millinery & Fancy Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
GROCERIES, ETC.
STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

9 POUNDS of SOAP made in ONE HOUR!

Nine Pounds of PURE SOAP made with only Three Pounds of Grease, five quarts of Water and One Can of this Improved Lye.
Only one hour of steady boiling required!
E. B. ANTHONY. Sole Agent, 104 Reade Street, New York.
Every Can Warranted as Represented.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.30 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
[illegible] Leave	11.30 a.m	4.00 p.m
[illegible]	11.36	4.07
Farmers Valley	11.[illegible]	4.19
Smethport	11.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12.[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	*	*
Clermont Arrive	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont Leave	1.30 p.m	4.00 p.m
[illegible]	*	*
[illegible]	1.50	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frisbee	[illegible]	*
[illegible] Arrive	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.
S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

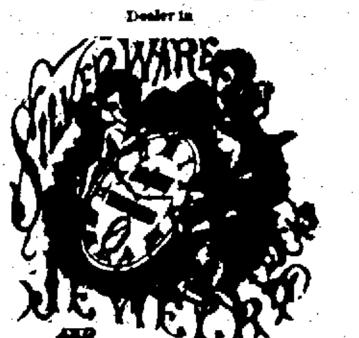
[illegible]

Stage runs between Mina and Marilla, connecting with all trains.
Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.
For Bradford and the New Oil Territory.
Direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.
Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division
WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:
WESTWARD.
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo [illegible]
[illegible]
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia [illegible]
[illegible]
EASTWARD.
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane [illegible]
[illegible]
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt

M. L. Armstrong,
Dealer in



AND
ELGIN WATCHES.
Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

W. G. WEAVER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,
AND ENGRAVER.
ELDRED, McKEAN CO. PA.
Where can be found a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' JEWELRY, Spectacles, Plated Ware, Violin Strings, etc. Also a good assortment of Clocks constantly in stock, including the [illegible] and Lewis Calendar, which I am selling 20 per cent. lower than any house in this section.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
With an experience of over 20 years in the business, I feel confident that I can guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted.
May 25, '76 tf W. G. WEAVER.

L. M. RAUB,
SURGEON DENTIST,
BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY Co., N. Y.
Will be at the [illegible] House
Nov. 13th and 14, 1877.
Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. [illegible]
Teeth Extracted
Without Pain
By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic.
Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
v14-n33-1y

NEW TAILOR SHOP.
At Farmers Valley.
A. TURNER, late of [illegible], has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
13-41-1y A. TURNER.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
[illegible]
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spokes,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
[illegible]
Whiffltree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

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Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this [illegible]

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CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

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Drugs, Chemicals,

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PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

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1st. A [illegible] ORGAN CHAIR, with an [illegible] the back of the sitter while [illegible] position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER OR CARTONE, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only [illegible] that has a perfectly [illegible]

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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

[illegible]

SENATE.

Mr. Paddock introduced a bill to give Nebraska [illegible] Representative in Congress.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to [illegible] the act of January [illegible], to establish a [illegible] throughout [illegible] to amend the ninth section of the bankruptcy law so as to provide that in all cases of bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not pay a dividend of at least twenty-five per cent. on the claims proved and allowed against the estate, without the consent in writing of at least one-third of such creditors in number, and representing one-third of the value of such indebtedness. It further amends the tenth section of the act [illegible] to revive the act of March 3, 1867, so as to allow six months to file a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Saunders to establish the Territory of Lincoln.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to change the date of the first regular meeting of the Forty-fifth Congress from the first Monday in December, 1877, to the first Monday in November, 1877.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Maxey, providing for the coinage of silver dollars and for making the same a legal tender except where payment in gold is expressly required by law.

Mr. Sargent presented a petition of printers and bookbinders in the government printing office asking that their wages be restored to the rates [illegible] prior to March 3, 1877.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds it was ordered that the select committee on the law relating to ascertaining and declaring the result of the election of President and Vice-President be composed of nine Senators instead of seven.

Mr. Burnside introduced a bill to remove all restrictions on the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the military service of the United States.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on Mr. Edmunds's resolution to ascertain and declare the result of elections for President and Vice-President: Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, McMillan, Teller, Davis, Bayard, Thurman and Morgan.

House of Representatives.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Jones repealing the act establishing a universal system of bankruptcy. Also establishing a commission on the subject of the [illegible].

By Mr. Butler, repealing the sections of the revised statutes embodying the [illegible] of civil [illegible].

By Mr. [illegible], reducing the postage on letters.

By Mr. Phelps, repealing the [illegible] in [illegible].

By Mr. Willis, to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest bearing debt into bonds bearing [illegible] industry, etc.

By Mr. Hewitt, providing for the acceptance of the invitation to be represented at the Paris exposition and for the appointment of a special commissioner and [illegible] commissioners, eight of whom are to be [illegible] to use one or more vessels of the navy to transport articles of exhibitors to and from Paris free of cost. The bill also appropriates [illegible] to defray all expenses.

By Mr. Cox, to repeal the act authorizing the coinage of silver trade dollars.

By Mr. [illegible], for the [illegible] of the national bank currency and the [illegible] legal tender.

By Mr. [illegible], providing for [illegible] banks, a branch of the [illegible] department.

By Mr. Cannon, for the admission of Utah as a State, and by Mr. [illegible], for the admission of Dakota as a State.

Mr. [illegible] from the committee on banking and currency, reported the following bill: "That [illegible] An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875, [illegible] be repealed, provided, always, [illegible] for the redemption in coin of United States legal tender notes [illegible] after January 1, 1879." Mr. Hale, representing the minority of the committee, asked leave to present an amendment in the nature of a substitute, repealing all that part of the resumption act which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to sell United States bonds and cancel treasury notes. The bill was recommitted without a division, and Mr. Ewing moved to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill. Mr. Conger moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]. The result of the vote is to leave the control of the bill in the hands of the banking and currency committee, or of Mr. Ewing, who reported it, and who can at any time call up his motion to reconsider, and thus have action on the bill. It will be in his power to cut off all amendments—even that proposed by Mr. [illegible] of Illinois—by moving the previous question.

A Woman's Nerve.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* tells the story of an extraordinary adventure which happened recently to a Kalamazoo lady, in which she displayed such rare presence of mind as to make the matter worthy of more notice than a mere paragraph. About half-past ten in the morning, Mrs. D. G. Reed, of Kalamazoo, was waiting in her carriage for Dr. Gila, who was calling upon West street, when a crazy man broke from [illegible] and jumped into the carriage with Mrs. Reed, took the reins and whip, and beat the horse cruelly, and drove down West street to [illegible] Bustle, when Mrs. Reed persuaded him to get out. Then she put whip to the horse and returned to the village. The crazy man went into the country, but was soon captured and taken to the asylum.

Mrs. Reed's coolness under this trying situation probably saved her from serious results. After the carriage had been driven rapidly down West street, she talked calmly to the lunatic, telling him she knew he was endeavoring to get away from the keepers, and making him believe his best plan was to escape to the woods. They had now got beyond the Heydenburk hill, and she induced the madman to get out, telling him to run into the thick underbrush there. He got out, but immediately changed his mind, and made a desperate effort to get back into the carriage, but Mrs. Reed, who lost no time in getting away, whipped up her horse, and reached Mr. Bustle's house, where she got out, ran into the house, and was completely overcome with excitement and fright. In a little while, however, she was able to return home [illegible].

The Iguana.

Among the lizard tribe, the iguana may be regarded as a sort of king, from its size, or the appreciation bestowed on its flesh. It is found in the eastern parts of South America and the West Indies, and is easily known by the great pouch at the neck, and by the bristling crest that runs along the back, from head to tail. The tail, the claws and body, are all covered with scales, green in color, shading off above into a slaty blue, and below into a yellow. Though three or four feet long, and thus terribly armed, it is quiet, inoffensive and easily caught. To man it seldom makes any resistance, and as its food is vegetable, and its flesh white and delicate, it is much hunted for food in Brazil and the West Indies. But the means of defence are adapted by nature to its mode of life, and every [illegible] against [illegible] of prey [illegible] of tail as a most effective defense, lashing about with it to the right and left, with such force as to make [illegible] give up his hold.

The Bahama Islands abound in this lizard, which is caught by dogs trained to pursue it to the hollow rocks.

The sweet accents of [illegible]

One of the [illegible]

The [illegible] to unravel a skein of thread the more [illegible] tangles it.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1877.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which a religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the *Divine Father* for all good gifts of life and health and peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation. In all blessings which depend upon benignant seasons, this has, indeed, been a memorable year.

Over the wide territory of our country, with all its diversity of soil and climate and products, the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent or widespread diseases. No great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardships to merchants or mariners and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation; in all that touches the permanence and security of our government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests; in all that affects the character and dispositions of our people and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free institutions of society now permanent and universal throughout the land, the experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for the coming generations.

Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the *Great Ruler* of times and seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice, which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people, do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail. Let us with one spirit and with one voice lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land and His manifest care for our nation.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, *President* of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President.
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

The Jolly Cobblers.

In Flanders the company of cobblers not only take precedence of the company of shoemakers, but bear for their arms a boot with an imperial crown upon it. They ascribe this honor to the Emperor Charles V., who was fond of wandering incognito, and on a certain night strolled into a cobbler's stall to get his boot mended. He found the cobbler making merry with his friends; and when he preferred his request, was told that they were keeping the festival of Crispin, and that no work could be done on that day for any man even though he were Charles himself; but that he was welcome to come in and join them in drinking to St. Crispin, for they were as merry as the emperor himself could be. As this invitation jumped with the emperor's humor, he accepted it, and joined them in their drinking.

"Here's to Charles V.'s health," said the cobbler.

"*Do you love him?*" asked the emperor.

"*Love him?*" said the cobbler, "aye, I love his long-noseship well enough, but I should love him more if he would tax us less."

They finished St. Crispin's day very pleasantly, and on the morrow the emperor sent for the cobbler to the palace, and mightily surprised him by thanking him for his hospitality on the previous evening, asking to name what reward he would like best. The amazed cobbler took the night to think of it, and on the next day appeared before the emperor, and requested that the cobblers of Flanders might bear for their coat-of-arms a boot with a crown upon it. It was such a moderate request that the emperor told him that he would not only grant that but another also; thereupon the son of Crispin asked that the cobblers might take precedence of the shoemakers, a request which was also granted to him.

How Texas Forgers Worked.

The Kansas City *Times*, in an account of the Texas land swindle, says: One of the largest banking houses in Austin, Texas, two Chicago houses, bankers, and two real estate dealers, and two attorneys in St. Louis, a bank and two real estate dealers in Indianapolis, and others in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg, are to be, or have been arrested for being connected with the fraud. It also says there has been a well-organized system of forgery in full practice in the Western country for the past eight or nine years. The same organization which is now forcing the Texas scrip on the market has been perpetrating some of the most terrible forgeries ever perpetrated. The mode of working by the gang is this: They have agents in each district with attorneys in the cities. An old man or woman of wealth falls sick, and the doctors give her or him up as likely to die. In some places the gang have a doctor as one of their agents, and he hastens the death of the victim at the proper time. A person having been assumed to die, and the gang, having examined the record of the property belonging to the doomed person, the heirs are sought for and duly examined by the gang. Then deeds are prepared in due form, and a woman or man (each members of the gang) appear before a justice or notary, and the dying man's property is duly deeded away before his death, his name forged, and that of his wife, and the same placed on record.

Pearls of Thought.

Harvest never comes to such as sow not.

The Germans have this good proverb: That thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; nor prayers hinder any work.

Of all coxcombs, the most intolerably in conversation is your fighting fool and your opinionated wit; the one is always talking to show his parts, and the other always quarreling to show his valor.

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

There are some persons on whom their virtues sit ill, and others who are made ungraceful by their good qualities.

Discretion and hardy valor are the twins of honor, and nursed together, make a good conqueror; divided, but a talker.

A Mountain Idyl.

A short time ago a traveler took his first stroll among the hills which encircle Asheville, N.C., the *North Conway* of the Carolinas. After a toilsome ascent, he reached the brow of a precipitous hillside overlooking the town, and paused to enjoy the far-reaching prospect. Suddenly there appeared unto him the loveliest woman he had ever seen. Among those handsome hills, his eyes had fallen upon many a beauty with dark eyes, rich complexion and shapely figure, but never upon such a splendid creature as this. She had been gathering chestnuts, and was hastening homeward with two lads, brother Tim and brother John, at her heels. Roadside greetings between strangers are customary in western Carolia, and it was not surprising that she smiled, and said, "Good evening." But the traveler, not content with a passing glimpse of so fair a face, detained her with a gesture. "Pardon me," he said, "can you tell me the name of this mountain?" "It is the Beau-Catcher, sir," she said, demurely. "A very odd name," was the traveler's response; "and the next peak yonder?" "Oh, that is Honeylip; and the one far off to the right we girls call the Bride's Bonnet, because the trees are so gay and bright in the fall." Brothers Tim and John were hungry. "Come, Sis, the victuals will be cold, I reckon," shouted one of the lads, impatiently, and in a moment the gleaming of her white teeth and the glitter of her dark eyes vanished in the darkness, and the traveler was left to continue his sentimental journey alone.

The man who has character gets credit, and the man who has no character gets none. Credit, therefore, is a moral premium paid to men for character, and it is of transcendent importance both to individuals and to communities that are struggling from a low to a high estate.

How to Grow Cheerful.

Disease is in a great many—perhaps the majority—of instances the underlying cause of mental depression. It will almost invariably be found, for instance, that hypochondriacs are dyspeptic, bilious subjects, and all persons who have had any experience of such cases are aware that sufferers from diseases of the kidneys and bladder are especially subject to fits of despondency. The sure way to overcome depression is to try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a cheering cordial which is peculiarly antagonistic to the "blues," as well as to the causes which produce them. This popular and efficacious corrective of a disordered condition of the system remedies the most obstinate cases of indigestion, biliousness and constipation, overcomes disorders of the urinary organs, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores vigor to the body as well as elasticity to the mind.

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Great reduction in price for 1878 of *Gleason's Pictorial* to $2 a year. Single copies five cents.

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The price of chromos has just been greatly reduced. No one now gives such liberal terms to agents as we do. Send for new free circular. Address F. Gleason & Co., 738 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

A New York Minstrel Company.

The headquarters for minstrelsy in America always will be in New York, and to be the most excellent in point of enterprise and entertainment in the metropolis is to be at the very top of the business in the country. This distinction is unanimously accorded to Bryant's Minstrels. Neil Bryant, survivor of the famous brothers, has organized a company on the basis of talent and perfection, and the triumphs of the bygone years are revived. The company now playing at Bryant's Opera House, 728 and 730 Broadway, is in all respects a splendid and superior one.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great internal medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price, $1 a bottle, six bottles, $5. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

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Wood Tag Plug
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THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The elegant company from Duff's Broadway Theater, New York city, are playing to a succession of crowded houses in New York State and Canada. In the hands of this talented organization the play of *Pink Dominoes* has made a decided hit, and is spoken of as a masterly performance.

Mrs. General Sherman,

wife of the general of the United States army, says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for *circular* to Helphenstine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C.

"You say Jones' scales aint good for nothing. Its your interest to lie agin 'em. So I'll run the risk, as I have no money to pay till I'm satisfied. I can buy a Five Ton Wagon Scale of Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., for $60, on trial and freight paid at that."

Biliousness and Headache

cured by taking Quirk's Irish Tea. Price 25 cts. a package. Sold by druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	09¾ @	11¼
Texas and Cherokee	08¼ @	09
Milch Cows	40 00	@70 00
Hogs—Live	05¼ @	05¾
Dressed	07¼ @	07¾
Sheep	04¼ @	05¾
Lambs	05¾ @	06
Cotton—Middling	11⅜ @	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 50 @	8 25
State—Good to Choice	5 30 @	5 40
Buckwheat per cwt	2 25 @	2 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 32 @	1 42
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 31 @	1 32
Rye—State	74 @	75
Barley—State	75 @	80
Barley Malt	52 @	73
Buckwheat	61 @	66
Oats—Mixed Western	34 @	40
Corn—Mixed Western	61¼ @	61¾
Hay, per cwt	60 @	70
Straw—per cwt	50 @	65
Hops......'76's—03 @06 ......'77's	11 @	12
Pork—Mess	14 60	@14 75
Lard—City Steam	09 @	09
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	20 00	@[illegible]
" No. 2, new	11 75	@12 75
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	30 @	33
Petroleum—Crude......09¾@09¾ Refined,		14
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	28
Texas "	20 @	28
Australian "	44 @	47
State XX	41 @	46
Butter—State	24 @	30
Western Choice	20 @	22
Western—Good to Prime	20 @	28
Western—Firkins	13 @	16
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	13
State Skimmed	10 @	11
Western	08 @	10¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	22 @	24½

BUFFALO.

Flour	7 75 @	8 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 30 @	1 31
Corn—Mixed	59¾ @	61
Oats	28 @	30
Rye	64 @	66
Barley	82 @	88
Barley Malt	80 @	88

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	06 @	06¾
Sheep	05 @	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	08¾ @	08¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12 @	7 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 41 @	1 42
Rye	66 @	67
Corn—Yellow	60 @	61
Mixed	60 @	61
Oats—Mixed	33 @	34
Petroleum—Crude......09¼@09¾ Refined,		13¾
Wool—Colorado	26 @	30
Texas	24 @	32
California	27 @	30

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	06 @	08¾
Sheep	05¾ @	07¾
Hogs	06 @	06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 00 @	8 00
Corn—Mixed	62 @	62¼
Oats— "	42 @	45
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	45 @	50
California	25 @	41

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Beef Cattle	06¾ @	07¾
Sheep	03 @	05½
Lambs	07 @	10
Hogs	07¾ @	08

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 50 @	8 50
Sheep	2 50 @	7 50
Lambs	7 00 @	9 50

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$350 [illegible]

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I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

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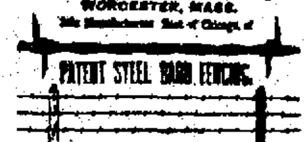

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What is Life Without Health? It is worthless, says the pale dyspeptic. True: but health is within your reach. A few doses of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT restores your digestion, your appetite, your cheerfulness, and taken as an occasional alterative it will keep the system in perfect order.

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FOR REMOVING

Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Redness and Eruptions of the Skin, and for Rendering the Complexion Clear and Beautiful.

Of all the effects that exposure of the skin to the air or sun produces, the most disagreeable is called freckles, or tan. If spread over the entire surface of the parts exposed, it is called tan; if scattered at intervals, *freckles*. The finest skins are most subject to them. The KALLISTON, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, contains a peculiar erasive property which will remove these disagreeable stains. It is at the same time perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful.

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